



## Country Intelligence Brief

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# Indonesia

Overall Risk Rating

3.25 - Moderate

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## Ratings Overview

### Security

**3.25 - Moderate**

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Civil Unrest      | 3.75 |
| Crime             | 3.25 |
| Kidnapping        | 2.00 |
| Terrorism         | 3.25 |
| Armed Conflict    | 2.75 |
| Security Services | 4.00 |

### Infrastructure

**3.00 - Moderate**

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Ground Transport | 3.50 |
| Cyber            | 3.50 |
| Maritime         | 3.75 |
| Air Travel       | 2.75 |
| Utilities        | 3.00 |

### Environment

**3.50 - High**

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| Man-Made Hazards | 3.00 |
| Seismic          | 4.00 |
| Storm Systems    | 3.25 |
| Natural Hazards  | 2.25 |

### Health and Medical

**3.25 - Moderate**

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Disease and Health Threats      | 3.50 |
| Medical Facilities and Services | 4.25 |
| Mental Health                   | 2.75 |
| Food and Water Safety           | 3.50 |

### Political

**2.50 - Moderate**

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Corruption           | 3.50 |
| Government Stability | 2.50 |
| Rule of Law          | 3.25 |
| Sanctions            | 1.00 |

### LGBTQ Security

**4.00 - High**

|                          |      |
|--------------------------|------|
| LGBTQ Legal Environment  | 4.00 |
| LGBTQ Enforcement        | 4.00 |
| LGBTQ Social Environment | 4.00 |

**FactBox**

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Location</b>                   | Indonesia                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Location</b>                   | Southeast Asia                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Government Type</b>            | Presidential Republic                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Population</b>                 | ~288 million (est. 2026)                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Languages</b>                  | <p><b>Language:</b> Bahasa Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Other widely spoken languages:</b> Javanese, Sundanese, and other regional languages.</p> <p><b>Languages that should be used discreetly:</b> None.</p> |
| <b>International Country Code</b> | +62                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Time Zones</b>                 | UTC+7 (Western Indonesia Time, WIB), UTC+8 (Central Indonesia Time, WITA), UTC+9 (Eastern Indonesia Time, WIT)                                                                                          |
| <b>Traffic</b>                    | Drives on the left.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Drinking Water</b>             | Not safe to drink.                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## Overview

3.25 - Moderate

The Republic of Indonesia is a transcontinental nation and archipelago in Southeast Asia. It is the world's largest Muslim-majority country and the fourth most populous. Since the end of authoritarian rule in the late 1990s, Indonesia has experienced substantial economic and political development, becoming one of the largest economies in the region. Growth has been driven primarily by extractive industries, manufacturing, and agriculture, while challenges related to corruption, rule of law, and regional disparities continue to affect governance and development outcomes.

Opportunistic crime represents the primary security risk for travelers. Terrorism remains a concern despite sustained counterterrorism efforts by authorities over the past decade. The country also experiences periodic labor protests and public demonstrations that can cause localized disruptions, particularly in major urban centers.

Several parts of Indonesia remain at risk of seismic activity, including earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Many areas also experience seasonal flooding during the monsoon period. Access to healthcare varies significantly, with limited availability outside major urban centers. The circulation of counterfeit or substandard medication also presents a risk in some locations.

## Security

3.25 - Moderate

Indonesia presents a moderate to high security risk profile driven by opportunistic crime, localized conflict, and an enduring terrorism threat. Opportunistic crime is the most common risk, especially in major urban centers. Theft, bag snatching, and scams occur frequently in crowded areas, transport hubs, and tourist districts, but incidents are typically non-violent.

A localized armed insurgency continues in Papua and West Papua, where intermittent clashes between security forces and armed groups occur. Security conditions can shift quickly; authorities may impose movement restrictions or heightened security measures during periods of tension. The terrorism threat persists despite sustained counterterrorism operations. While large-scale attacks are rare, past incidents in cities such as Jakarta and Surabaya demonstrate ongoing risks in public and high-profile locations.

Periods of political, religious, or social sensitivity can trigger demonstrations, especially in Jakarta and other major cities. Elections, policy announcements, and high-profile legal cases are the most common catalysts, often causing localized disruption around government and symbolic sites. Major religious observances, including Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, and Christmas, increase travel volumes and public space crowding, thereby increasing exposure to congestion-related risks.

## Civil Unrest

● 3.75

### Current Situation

Indonesia experiences frequent, localized demonstrations across major urban and administrative centers, with smaller-scale protests occurring more regularly than large-scale mobilizations. Jakarta remains the primary focal point, particularly around the Presidential Palace, the National Monument, the Hotel Indonesia Roundabout, the House of Representatives, and foreign diplomatic missions.

Socio-economic and governance-related issues, including cost-of-living pressures, subsidy reforms, corruption allegations, and broader dissatisfaction with public policy, primarily drive unrest. Most demonstrations are peaceful and result in localized traffic disruption; however, the risk of confrontation increases when security forces intervene to disperse crowds, at which point arrests and sporadic violence may occur. Opportunistic vandalism can also occur during more disorderly gatherings, typically involving fringe elements.

Strikes occur periodically within organized labor sectors but are generally less frequent and less disruptive than street demonstrations.

## Triggers

Key escalation drivers include:

- Cost-of-living increases, subsidy reductions, and economic policy changes.
- Corruption allegations and governance controversies.
- Labor disputes over wages and working conditions.
- Perceived excessive use of force by security forces.
- Controversial legislation or government policy announcements.
- High-profile court rulings or investigations involving public officials.

Escalation risk is highest during election cycles and other periods of heightened political activity.

## Background

Indonesia maintains a high frequency of protest activity relative to regional peers, especially in Jakarta and other major cities such as Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Makassar, and Yogyakarta. Student groups, labor unions, and civil society organizations typically lead demonstrations.

While most protests remain peaceful, disruption increases significantly when security forces are deployed to manage or disperse crowds in central urban areas. Violence is uncommon but can occur in situations involving crowd density, aggressive dispersal, or participation by fringe actors. Property damage is generally opportunistic rather than coordinated.

## Crime

3.25

Criminal activity in Indonesia primarily involves opportunistic and petty offenses affecting both locals and foreign visitors. Common incidents include pickpocketing, bag-snatching, and theft of personal belongings such as wallets and electronic devices. Some criminal activity occurs in coordinated groups. The risk of petty crime increases in crowded areas and major urban centers, including Jakarta and Surabaya, and may rise during periods of increased domestic travel and public holidays.

Robbery can occur at any time, though it is more common at night or in areas with lower pedestrian activity. Incidents of theft have also been reported in taxis and on public transport, including intercity bus services, particularly where security oversight is limited. Credit card fraud and currency exchange scams occur in some major tourist destinations, including Bali.

Violent crime affects foreign nationals less frequently, but authorities have recorded isolated incidents of muggings and armed robbery. Assaults and altercations may occur in entertainment districts, particularly in areas with higher levels of alcohol consumption.

## Kidnapping

2.00

The threat of kidnapping in Indonesia remains low overall. Kidnapping primarily affects local nationals, although foreign nationals can be affected in isolated cases. The risk is higher in Papua and West Papua, where localized security incidents, separatist activity, and limited government presence contribute to a heightened threat environment.

Authorities have recorded kidnapping incidents in maritime border areas, including cases linked to groups operating from the southern Philippines. These incidents have occurred in waters near East Kalimantan and along the maritime boundary with Malaysia's Sabah state, typically in remote coastal or offshore locations.

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Kidnapping cases in Indonesia generally involve ransom-related or opportunistic motives. Authorities describe these incidents as opportunistic kidnapping-for-ransom, high-net-worth individual kidnapping-for-ransom, and politically motivated abduction in specific high-risk areas. The outcomes for victims vary depending on the perpetrators and circumstances, including the duration of detention and the level of harm.

## Terrorism

● 3.25

The threat from terrorism in Indonesia remains moderate. Authorities continue to disrupt extremist networks and prevent planned attacks, while risk remains from small, decentralized cells and self-radicalized individuals.

The threat environment has moved away from large organized groups such as Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) and Jemaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT), which carried out major attacks in the 2000s. Current threats come mainly from small cells and individuals operating with limited coordination. Authorities also monitor influence from Islamic State (IS)-affiliated networks and individuals with prior exposure to conflict zones abroad.

More recent incidents in the early 2020s involved low-capability attacks against security personnel and symbolic institutions rather than foreign nationals or major economic infrastructure. Earlier attacks, including the 2016 Jakarta central business district attack and the 2018 Surabaya church and police station bombings, continue to shape counterterrorism policy and preparedness.

Security services report that current activity involves self-radicalized individuals and small groups influenced by online propaganda, including youth radicalization through encrypted messaging platforms and social media. Authorities have disrupted planned low-capability attacks targeting police, government facilities, and religious sites. Authorities maintain expanded counterterrorism powers and continue preventive arrests, surveillance operations, and deradicalization programs.

## Armed Conflict

● 2.75

The main armed conflict risk in Indonesia lies in the provinces of Papua and West Papua. The Free Papua Movement (OPM) and related armed groups conduct a low-level insurgency against Indonesian security forces and government institutions. These groups focus their attacks on military and police personnel, government facilities, and local officials.

Foreign-operated resource projects, including mining operations, have also faced sporadic attacks in some areas linked to local grievances over land use, revenue distribution, and environmental impact. Authorities also report that some armed groups engage in criminal activity, including extortion and banditry, alongside insurgent operations.

Indonesia previously experienced a long-running separatist conflict in Aceh province. A peace agreement between the government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) in 2005 ended the conflict and significantly reduced the security threat in the region.

Sectarian and communal violence occurs intermittently in parts of Indonesia, including Aceh, North Sumatra, and Central Java. These incidents generally remain localized and limited in scale, though they can involve tensions between religious or community groups.

## Security Services

● 4.00

The capabilities and responsiveness of security services in Indonesia are generally limited, resulting in a high-risk environment. Indonesia maintains multiple security forces, including the National Police (Polri), the Traffic Police Corps, and the Sabhara unit, which handle most routine public security functions. The Tourism Police also operates in key tourist areas and supports foreign nationals. Some police units, particularly in Jakarta and Bali, include officers with foreign language capability, although most personnel do not speak foreign languages.

Corruption and inefficiency have declined over time but remain present in parts of the security sector. Violent confrontations with demonstrators are infrequent in most regions, but in higher-risk areas such as Papua, a more complex security environment may emerge. Foreign nationals should contact local authorities in addition to their diplomatic mission when security incidents occur.

## Infrastructure

3.00 - Moderate

Air transport operates widely across Indonesia, but service reliability varies by carrier and route, and delays occur due to weather and operational constraints. Road transport carries an elevated risk due to variable road conditions, high traffic density, and inconsistent adherence to traffic regulations. These factors contribute to a high rate of traffic incidents.

Port infrastructure spans major islands, though congestion and efficiency vary by location and port capacity. Electricity supply remains stable in most urban areas, while some remote regions experience intermittent access.

Mobile network coverage extends across most populated areas, and internet access is widely available in urban centers. Service quality and speed vary significantly, particularly in rural and remote areas. Cybercrime poses a growing threat in Indonesia, particularly online fraud and digital scams targeting individuals and businesses.

## Ground Transport

3.50

The country's road network is extensive, totaling approximately 440,617 km (273,787 miles). However, parts of the network, particularly municipal and regency roads, remain in poor condition. Street lighting can be limited even in urban areas, and road signage is often inadequate in rural regions. The government continues to implement infrastructure development programs to expand and improve the road network, although funding constraints can affect progress.

Road travel in Indonesia poses a high risk due to variable driving standards and mixed traffic, including motor vehicles, motorcycles, pedestrians, and non-motorized transport. Road rules are not consistently observed. According to the World Health Organization Global Status Report on Road Safety, Indonesia records a road traffic fatality rate of approximately 15.3 per 100,000 inhabitants. The United Nations estimates that more than 26,800 fatalities and at least 125,000 injuries occur annually as a result of road traffic accidents.

Indonesia's rail network spans approximately 4,000 km (2,485 miles) and operates primarily on the island of Java, with additional limited services elsewhere. The government continues to expand rail infrastructure, including joint development projects with international partners. Train services can experience delays, particularly during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding. Incidents of petty theft have been reported on some routes, especially in lower-class carriages.

## Local Buses

Unrated

Intercity buses operate between most major cities and regions. Safety standards vary depending on operator and route, and road conditions can affect reliability. Petty crime, including theft of personal belongings, occurs on some routes and presents a moderate risk to travelers.

City bus services operate in most major urban centers, including Jakarta and other large cities. Service quality and coverage vary by city, and conditions can be inconsistent. Petty crime can occur on crowded services, particularly during peak travel periods.

## Mass Transit

Unrated

Urban rail and mass transit systems operate in select major cities in Indonesia, with Jakarta offering the most developed network. The Jakarta MRT and LRT provide modern rail services on limited routes, complemented by the commuter rail (KRL) system, which connects Jakarta with surrounding metropolitan areas. Other cities, including Surabaya and Palembang, operate smaller-scale rail or light rail services.

Bus rapid transit systems operate in several urban centers, including Jakarta's TransJakarta network, which serves an extensive route system across the capital. Public transport systems in other cities vary in coverage and service frequency.

## Taxis ● Unrated

Taxis operate in most major cities in Indonesia. Overcharging occurs in some locations, particularly where meters are not used or are poorly regulated. Taxis arranged through reputable hotels or established operators generally provide more consistent service standards than those hailed on the street.

Ride-sharing services operate in most major cities through mobile applications. Tensions between traditional taxi operators and app-based services have occasionally led to localized protests or disruptions, affecting transport availability in affected areas.

## Train Travel ● Unrated

### Train Travel

Passenger rail services operate primarily on the island of Java, with additional limited services in Sumatra. The system serves major cities and regional routes, and service quality varies by operator and route. Weather conditions and flooding often disrupt operations and cause delays. Petty theft occurs on some services, particularly in lower-class carriages.

Rail stations in major cities maintain security measures and monitor passenger areas.

### Reliability and Availability

Indonesia maintains a limited intercity passenger rail network compared to its road transport network. Rail services connect select major cities, and Java contains the most extensive and developed network. Train punctuality varies depending on route, infrastructure conditions, and weather disruptions.

### International Rail Travel

Indonesia does not maintain any international rail connections.

## Vehicles and Roads ● Unrated

Road safety conditions in Indonesia are poor. Traffic in Indonesia drives on the left. Cities contain mostly paved roads, but road conditions vary significantly between urban and rural areas. Many drivers ignore traffic laws. Serious traffic accidents occur frequently. Heavy traffic congestion affects major cities, including Jakarta and Bali. Foreign nationals who plan to drive in Indonesia must hold an International Driving Permit. Car rentals operate in most major cities.

### International Road Travel

Indonesia does not maintain international road connections with East Timor or Papua New Guinea. Land border crossings operate between Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. These crossings operate under standard immigration and customs controls.

## Cyber

3.50

### Geostrategic Concerns

The cybersecurity environment in Indonesia presents an overall high level of threat - this is shaped by the balance between threat activity, institutional capacity, and digital resilience. Indonesia faces significant exposure to state-linked cyber espionage, with frequent targeting of energy, government, and financial institutions. Broader risks include surveillance and censorship, with exposure varying according to political alignment and infrastructure resilience.

The legal and regulatory environment in Indonesia is limited, with key measures including the Electronic Information and Transactions (EIT) and Personal Data Protection (PDP) Laws. These laws impose requirements on data protection and address cybercrimes like unauthorized access, but their effectiveness is assessed as low, reflecting selective application and resource gaps. Institutional capacity is provided by the National Cyber Agency, which ensures limited coordination between government, private sector, and critical infrastructure providers. Overall, domestic digital infrastructure is vulnerable, with the strongest protections in the financial sector due to significant regulatory forces and weakest in public institutions.

### Cybercrime

Cybercrime in Indonesia is assessed as a high threat. Common threats include phishing, ransomware, and DDoS attacks, with multinational firms and critical sectors most vulnerable to compromise. Indonesia also experiences intellectual property theft and supply chain compromise trends.

Law enforcement capacity is limited, with authorities under-resourced in addressing cybercrime, and regulatory enforcement is uneven. Cooperation with international partners is emerging, particularly through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Systemic resilience depends heavily on public-private coordination and institutional resources.

## Maritime

3.75

Indonesia counts over 17,000 islands facing various threats according to their location. The anchorages of Jakarta, Dumai, Medan, Samarinda endure opportunistic criminal boardings. Risk of piracy increases in the eastern part of Borneo, where Philippino jihadists can target vessels. Despite international, regional and national programs, the fight against piracy seems to have been less efficient over the past years.

## Air Travel

2.75

The country's aviation sector complies with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)'s safety standards, according to the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). However, there have been several fatal accidents in the past decade involving passenger and military planes. In June 2018, the EU removed a number of airlines that had previously been prohibited from flying through EU airspace, but following an air crash in October 2018, some governments prohibited staff from flying on Lion Air.

Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (CGK), located 20km (12 miles) northwest of Jakarta, is the main international gateway. Other international airports include Ngurah Rai Airport in Denpasar (DPS), Juanda International Airport in Surabaya (SUB), and Husein Sastranegara International Airport (BDO) in Bandung. Security at these aviation hubs is occasionally tightened due to terror threats.

## Utilities

3.00

Approximately 80 percent of the population has access to electricity, which Indonesia generates primarily from fossil fuels, with additional contributions from geothermal, hydro, and other renewable sources. The government has set targets to expand electrification, although progress varies across regions. Power supply remains generally stable in urban centers, while outages still occur in parts of the country, including North Sumatra and Papua.

Mobile network coverage extends across most populated areas and major urban centers. Remote regions experience coverage gaps and intermittent connectivity. Telkomsel operates the widest network coverage among mobile providers. Internet services remain stable in major cities such as Jakarta, while rural and remote areas experience lower speeds and less consistent service.

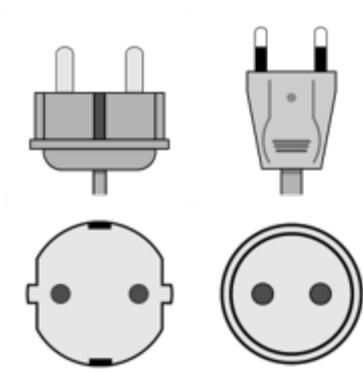
## Electricity

● Unrated

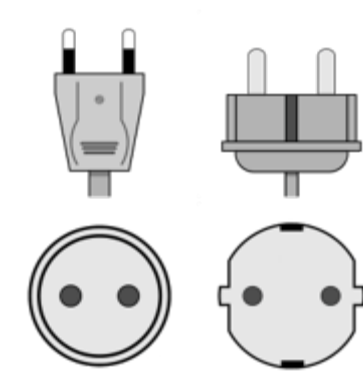
Electricity in Indonesia is supplied at 220/110 V, 50 Hz. Indonesia uses Type C and F plugs.

While the power supply is generally stable in urban centers, blackouts still regularly occur in parts of the country, including in North Sumatra and Papua provinces.

### Plug Types



### Types de prises



## Internet and Telecommunications

● Unrated

Internet services operate widely across major urban areas and towns in Indonesia, including in public accommodations and internet cafes. Rural areas experience more limited and inconsistent coverage. Authorities may monitor internet activity in some locations under applicable regulations.

## Environment

3.50 - High

Indonesia lies in a seismically active region and is vulnerable to destructive earthquakes as well as volcanic activity. Coastal areas are also at risk of being hit by tsunamis. Similarly, rain-triggered floods and landslides are common in many parts of the country during the monsoon season. In addition, haze resulting from forest fires is an annual concern in various parts of the country.

### Man-Made Hazards

3.00

Haze is an annual problem in Indonesia. Smoke from forest fires, which are typically linked to slash-and-burn practices for palm oil, pulp, and paper plantations in Sumatra and Kalimantan, is known to cover much of western Indonesia as well as parts of neighboring Malaysia, Philippines, Brunei, Thailand, and Singapore, especially during the presence of the westerly monsoon winds from June to October. Apart from resulting in respiratory-related ailments, the haze situation has also disrupted travel at local, national, and regional levels.

The government has prohibited permits for the clearing of primary forests and peatland for plantations or logging, following earlier attempts to introduce a tougher stance against illegal land-clearing methods. However, concerns still persist as environmental groups argue that the measure has been ineffective due to weak implementation at the local level.

### Seismic

4.00

Indonesia is susceptible to frequent seismic activity due to its location within the Ring of Fire along the Pacific. Most tremors affecting the country are low-to-moderate in intensity, although powerful and devastating earthquakes also occur sporadically. High-risk areas for strong quakes include much of Indonesia, except for the eastern coasts of Sumatra and Kalimantan. Similarly, the country's coastal areas face a moderate-to-high risk of experiencing life-threatening tsunamis.

The impact of earthquake-related disasters is usually high due to weak infrastructure in densely populated urban centers that do not meet international safety standards. A lack of effective pre-emptive warning systems, swift evacuation protocols, and limited government response capabilities also increase the likelihood of casualties resulting from tsunamis.

Volcanic eruptions also occur fairly regularly in Indonesia, primarily on the islands of Java and Bali. Past eruptions have resulted in mass evacuations of nearby communities and disruptions to regional travel.

### Storm Systems

3.25

The risk of cyclones directly impacting Indonesia is generally low. However, much of the country still experiences frequent bouts of weaker meteorological disturbances, including thunderstorms, during the monsoon season from November to March. The western and northern regions face a higher risk of heavy rainfall than the rest of the country due to the movement of monsoon clouds.

It should be noted that these low-to-moderate intensity meteorological disturbances still have the capacity to unleash heavy downpours, which can pose considerable hazards to infrastructure and human communities through floods and landslides. A quarter of the country's entire population resides in areas in Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi, that are prone to floods. More than half of the population, on the other hand, lives in communities, mostly in Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi, which face a moderate-to-high risk of landslides.

### Natural Hazards

2.25

Much of Indonesia has a tropical climate, with two distinct seasons: dry (April to October) and wet (November to March). The average temperature is 26 C (79 F) in coastal plains and mountainous areas. Average rainfall changes depending on regional topography, with lowland areas receiving approximately 180-320 cm (71-126 inches) annually and mountainous areas getting up to 610 cm (240 inches).

## Air Quality

● Unrated

### Air Quality

Air pollution routinely exceeds recommended thresholds in urban areas. Individuals with asthma or chronic cardiorespiratory conditions should consult with a healthcare provider and carry necessary medications. On days when air quality is particularly poor, affected individuals should take personal precautions to reduce respiratory stress ([map](#)).

## Health and Medical

3.25 - Moderate

Indonesia experiences several diseases and health threats yearly, particularly vector-borne conditions like Japanese encephalitis. Vaccines before travel are also required, for example, for yellow fever. Healthcare service delivery is limited outside urban centers; however, essential health services are available and accessible. Cash payment is required upfront for all health services rendered. Treatment for specialist health needs and emergency services will require travel to Australia or Singapore. Tap water is unsafe for consumption.

## Disease and Health Threats

● 3.50

### Diseases of High Risk

- **Traveler's Diarrhea:** Transmitted by contaminated food and water. This is the most common illness in travelers. People who become ill by an infectious agent that causes traveler's diarrhea most often experience nausea, vomiting, fever, bloody stools, and/or the urge to constantly pass stools despite an empty gastrointestinal tract.
- **Dengue Fever:** Transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito, mainly during the day. Bite prevention is essential. Symptoms of dengue fever include a sudden onset of fever and at least one of the following: severe headache, severe pain behind the eyes, muscle and/or joint pain, rash, easy bruising, and/or nose or gum bleeding. Fever and other symptoms generally appear abruptly four to seven days after being bitten. Some people have reported experiencing no symptoms. The risk of infection is nationwide. Risk is highest from September to January.
- **Hepatitis A:** Transmitted by contaminated food and water. Hepatitis A does not always cause symptoms. If they occur, symptoms appear two to six weeks after exposure and include fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, dark urine, loss of appetite, joint pain, and jaundice.
- **Typhoid Fever:** Transmitted by contaminated milk, water, and food. Raw fish and shellfish from contaminated waters are likely to be infected. Symptoms of typhoid fever usually include fever, abdominal pain or discomfort, chills and body aches, weakness, and loss of appetite.
- **Tuberculosis:** Transmitted through respiratory droplets released by coughing or sneezing. Individuals planning an extended stay should consider obtaining a PPD skin test to reference against future suspected infections. Symptoms commonly include chest pain, a bad cough lasting three weeks or longer, and coughing up blood and/or sputum. Some people also experience chills, weight loss, fever, weakness, night sweats, and loss of appetite.

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**Diseases of Moderate Risk**

- **Chikungunya:** Transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito, mostly during daytime hours. Bite prevention is essential. Symptoms commonly include fever, joint pain, muscle pain, headache, and rash. People usually develop symptoms three to seven days after being bitten. Most people recover within a week, but joint pain can persist for months. The risk of infection is likely nationwide. Risk is highest from September to January.
- **Malaria:** Transmitted through mosquito bites. Symptoms of malaria most commonly include fever, chills, headaches and body aches, nausea and vomiting, and general malaise. These symptoms usually develop 10-28 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito. However, there are reports of symptoms beginning as early as seven days to as late as one year. Preventative medications (prophylaxis) are available. Risk of infections exists in: All areas of eastern Indonesia (the provinces of Maluku, North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and West Papua), including the town of Labuan Bajo and the Komodo Islands in the Nusa Tenggara region; Rural areas of Kalimantan (Borneo), West Nusa Tenggara (includes the island of Lombok), Sulawesi, and Sumatra; Low transmission in rural areas of Java, including Pangandaran, Sukabumi, and Ujung Kulon; No malaria transmission in the cities of Jakarta (the capital) or Ubud. No risk in the resort areas of Bali or Java, the Gili Islands, or the Thousand Islands (Pulau Seribu).
- **Japanese Encephalitis:** Transmitted through mosquito bites. Fewer than 1 percent of individuals infected develop symptoms. When symptoms do occur, they usually develop four to 14 days after being infected. Most individuals develop mild, influenza-like symptoms. However, some infections may progress to encephalitis (brain inflammation), which can be life-threatening. Risk is greatest for extended time in rural endemic areas and for those involved in agriculture. The risk of infection exists year-round, nationwide. Cases have been reported from many islands, including Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. Several traveler cases have also been reported from Bali in recent years.
- **Rabies:** Transmitted through the saliva of infected wild or domesticated mammals, usually by a bite or scratch. Do not approach unfamiliar animals. Wild and domestic animals pose a threat.
- **Hepatitis B:** Transmitted through infected blood and bodily fluids, and effectively prevented with vaccination. An unexpected medical or dental emergency may place the unvaccinated traveler at risk. Practice safe sex and ensure medical procedures, tattoos, or piercings are conducted using sterile equipment. Symptoms include fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, dark urine, loss of appetite, joint pain, and jaundice. Low risk in Indonesia.
- **Melioidosis:** Transmitted through direct contact with soil, water, or air contaminated with *Burkholderia pseudomallei*. Infection occurs via inhalation of contaminated dust or water droplets, eating or drinking contaminated food or water, or contact with contaminated soil or water, primarily through skin breaks. Person-to-person transmission is very rare. Symptoms typically develop within one to three weeks after exposure. However, some cases have developed symptoms months or years after exposure. Symptoms vary and may include fever, headache, breathing difficulties, chest or abdominal pain, muscle pain, confusion, and seizures. The disease most commonly manifests as a lung infection with cough, high fever, and chest pain. Melioidosis is challenging to diagnose and may be mistaken for other conditions. Risk is highest following heavy rainfall, hurricanes, or severe weather events that cause the bacteria to rise to the surface of the soil.
- **Leptospirosis:** Transmitted through exposure or ingestion of water contaminated with the urine of infected animals. Flooding poses an additional risk of contracting leptospirosis. Initial symptoms of leptospirosis typically develop two days to four weeks after exposure. Such symptoms include headache, fever, muscle aches, chills, diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Those who may be at high risk can take an antibiotic prophylaxis.
- **Zika Virus:** Transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito, mainly during the day, or sexually through an infected partner. Mosquito bite prevention and practicing safe sex are essential. In many cases, the Zika virus is asymptomatic; however, in some, it may cause symptoms similar to dengue and chikungunya, including fever, rash, joint pain, and red eyes. Significant birth defects have been associated with Zika virus infection in pregnant women. Partners of women who have recently traveled to an area with Zika virus

circulation are encouraged to use condoms for at least six months or for the duration of a partner's pregnancy. The risk of infection is likely nationwide. Risk is highest from September to January.

- **Altitude Sickness:** Some locations in Indonesia are above 2,440 meters (8,000 feet). Some people may experience adverse health effects at such altitudes. Ascend gradually to allow acclimatization and remain watchful for signs of altitude sickness or more severe manifestations.
- **Polio:** Transmitted through a virus found in contaminated fecal material. Polio is highly infectious and can spread rapidly in a non-immunized population. One in 200 cases may lead to irreversible paralysis or death. Contaminated food or water can spread the disease, especially in areas without improved water or sewer infrastructures. Polio is vaccine-preventable.

### Diseases of Low Risk

- **Avian Influenza H5N1:** Transmitted through direct contact with poultry, birds, and bird droppings. Symptoms of human H5N1 are usually severe, including high fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The risk of human infection from avian influenza H5N1 is generally low, but it is greater for individuals with frequent, close contact with wild birds and/or live or recently dead poultry.
- **Hepatitis E:** Transmitted by contaminated food and water. Symptoms appear two to eight weeks after exposure and include fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, joint pain, and jaundice.
- **Schistosomiasis:** Transmitted via small parasite larvae through exposure to contaminated freshwater bodies. Symptoms include an itchy rash, fever, muscle soreness, and cough. Without treatment, schistosomiasis can persist for years, causing abdominal pain, blood in the urine, problems passing urine, blood in the stool, and an enlarged liver.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Transmitted through infected blood and bodily fluids. Practice safe sex and ensure medical procedures, tattoos, or piercings are conducted using sterile equipment. Within two to four weeks of HIV infection, many people, but not all, experience influenza-like illness, including fever, swollen glands, sore throat, rash, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, and headache. These symptoms, also called acute retroviral syndrome (ARS), can last from days to weeks. Without treatment, the infection can lead to AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

### Health Requirements

● Unrated

#### Yellow Fever: Vaccination Required

Indonesia is not considered at risk for **yellow fever**. Nevertheless, vaccination is **required** upon arrival for all travelers aged nine months or over who have visited a country with risk of yellow fever transmission. Single dose, full-strength yellow fever vaccine is valid for life.

#### HIV Testing

There are no known restrictions on tourist stays. An HIV test is required for residence or work permits. Contact the local embassy for more information.

### Health Recommendations

● Unrated

#### Recommended Immunizations for Travel to Indonesia

Travelers should ensure that they have routine vaccination courses and boosters. You should visit a healthcare professional at least four to six weeks before the trip. Routine vaccines include measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, varicella (chickenpox), polio, and the annual flu vaccine. Travelers should consider obtaining COVID-19 vaccination where available, even if the destination country does not require it.

- **Hepatitis A:** Recommended for most individuals unless contraindicated. Two doses, administered at least six months apart, are required for long-lasting protection. It is recommended that all susceptible people traveling for any purpose, frequency, or duration to countries with high or intermediate hepatitis A endemicity be vaccinated or receive immune globulin before departure. A booster is recommended for partially vaccinated travelers.
- **Hepatitis B:** Recommended for most individuals unless contraindicated. Widely used formulations require three doses administered over the course of six to 18 months, depending on the recipient's age and vaccination history. Booster doses after a complete series are usually not required to maintain immunity. If exposed before finalizing the full series, individuals may receive a special booster within 24 hours for short-term protection.
- **Japanese Encephalitis:** Unless contraindicated, it is recommended for individuals who are moving to or planning stays of one month or longer in endemic areas, especially in rural areas with rice fields or marshland during the transmission season. The transmission season is year-round, especially between November - March, affecting Kalimantan, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Mollucas, Papua (Irian Jaya), and Lombok. It is also recommended for travelers engaging in activities that increase the risk of infection, such as visiting rural areas, hiking or camping, or staying in places without air conditioning, screens, or bed nets. Widely used formulations require two doses administered 28 days apart. An accelerated series may be available, with the first dose required at least two weeks before travel.
- **Polio:** Recommended for all individuals unless contraindicated. Due to this country's increased risk of polio, the WHO highly recommends that all residents and visitors staying for four or more weeks receive one dose of polio vaccine at least four weeks to 12 months before leaving this location. Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) is recommended when available, but Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) is also an option. Widely used formulations require between one and four doses, depending on the recipient's age and vaccination history.
- **Rabies:** Unless contraindicated, the WHO and CDC recommend vaccination for individuals who will be performing occupational or recreational activities that increase the risk for exposure to potentially rabid animals, such as animal handlers, field biologists, cavers, missionaries, veterinarians, and some laboratory workers. It is also recommended for travelers who might have difficulty getting prompt access to safe post-exposure prophylaxis. Indonesia has reported rabies in domestic animals, thus most travelers are at risk. Bats are likely to carry bat rabies.
- **Typhoid Fever:** Recommended for most individuals unless contraindicated, especially those staying with friends or relatives in endemic areas or visiting smaller cities or rural areas. Widely used formulations require between two and four doses, depending on the formulation and the recipient's vaccination history. Booster vaccination is required every two or five years depending on the formulation. The last dose should be taken at least one week before travel.

## Medical Facilities and Services

● 4.25

Healthcare facilities in large cities are adequate for most basic medical needs but of varying quality. Healthcare services are limited outside of urban centers. Quality is generally higher in private, well-established hospitals and clinics compared to government-run institutions. Medical facilities are generally not equipped to handle serious medical conditions. Doctors and nurses may not speak English well, notably in public

institutions. Medical professionals generally also expect immediate cash payment for their services. Ambulance and emergency medical response services are also limited and lack proper equipment and trained staff. Severe or complicated medical emergencies will likely require evacuation to another country for adequate treatment.

## Medications and Pharmacy

 Unrated

Pharmacies across Indonesia are readily available, particularly in larger cities. Supply of essential medicines travelers need is high; however, the risk of consuming expired, counterfeit or low-quality products is high. Before traveling, confirm the status of your "over the counter" medicines with accredited foreign government offices of Indonesia in your country. Always carry your prescription medication in its original packaging, along with your doctor's prescription and any other relevant documentation.

## Mental Health

 2.75

Mental health service availability is limited, and conditions are moderately managed.

## Food and Water Safety

 3.50

Drinking tap water is generally unsafe in Indonesia. Use only bottled, boiled, or otherwise purified water for drinking and cooking. Do not use ice cubes made from unpurified water sources. Eat only thoroughly cooked food served hot, or fruits and vegetables that you have cleaned and peeled; avoid salads. Consume only pasteurized milk and dairy products, or use powdered or canned milk and cured cheeses. Avoid street vendors and unregulated food establishments.

## Political

 2.50 - Moderate

Indonesia operates under a highly centralized political environment under President Prabowo Subianto. The government faces no immediate legislative challenge to its authority due to an expansive ruling coalition, though social unrest and active civic dissent persist over economic pressures. Systemic corruption and weakened institutional checks continue to erode the public sector. At the same time, authorities face deep criticism regarding the creeping militarization of governance and selective enforcement of the rule of law.

## Corruption

 3.50

Indonesia has implemented a range of anti-corruption laws and remains a signatory to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Despite these measures, corruption continues to affect parts of the public sector. Governance indicators continue to highlight challenges in enforcement, oversight, and regulatory consistency.

Authorities have also introduced changes to the Corruption Eradication Commission's (KPK) operational framework. Public sector transparency varies across institutions, and corruption cases continue to emerge at multiple levels of government, including within the judiciary and state-owned enterprises.

Public sector corruption commonly involves bribery, irregular payments, embezzlement, and procurement-related misconduct. These practices occur at both local and national levels of government. Companies operating in Indonesia face elevated corruption risks across licensing and permit approvals, government contracting, and interactions with public officials.

## Government Stability

 2.50

Indonesia is a constitutional democracy with a political system divided among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Prabowo Subianto serves as president. The president, vice president, and cabinet form the executive branch. The legislature consists of the People's Representative Council (DPR) and the Regional Representative Council (DPD), although the DPR exercises primary legislative authority.

Indonesia has maintained a stable macro-political environment since its democratic transition in the late 1990s. Democratic processes operate at both the national and regional levels, and regular elections facilitate the orderly transfer of political power. Governance challenges remain, including political patronage, uneven regulatory enforcement, and regional disparities in economic development. While localized social tensions and occasional policy-related protests occur, they generally take place within established legal boundaries and do not fundamentally threaten overall state stability.

## Rule of Law

● 3.25

The rule of law in Indonesia faces persistent challenges. Authorities have strengthened legal and regulatory institutions over recent decades, but patronage networks, regulatory complexity, and inconsistent enforcement continue to affect governance at both the national and local levels. Businesses and individuals may encounter differing interpretations of laws and regulations across jurisdictions, creating uncertainty and increasing compliance risks.

Corruption continues to affect parts of the judicial system and the broader public sector. Observers have raised concerns about judicial independence, case management, and the efficiency of dispute resolution mechanisms. Law enforcement agencies have also faced allegations of corruption, misconduct, and excessive use of force in some cases. Political and commercial interests can influence decision-making in certain circumstances, and the degree of influence varies across institutions and jurisdictions.

## Sanctions

● 1.00

Indonesia is not subject to any major international sanctions.

## Legal

Unrated

Visitors to Indonesia follow local laws, which may differ from those of their home country. Authorities may impose fines, detention, or deportation depending on the nature of the offense. Indonesia processes criminal matters under the National Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP).

When authorities detain a foreign national, they generally notify the relevant consular authorities, who may provide standard consular assistance. Where no specific treaty exists, bilateral diplomatic arrangements determine notification and access. Consular officials operate under strict limits and cannot intervene in Indonesian judicial proceedings, provide legal representation, or pay legal fees or fines.

Indonesia does not permit dual nationality for adults. Indonesian law requires children who hold dual citizenship under limited provisions to choose a single nationality before reaching adulthood. In cases where Indonesian authorities classify an individual solely as an Indonesian citizen, local practice may restrict access to foreign consular assistance.

## Emergency Contacts

● Unrated

### Emergency Contacts

**Ambulance** 118/119

**Fire** 113

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Police 110/112

Embassies and Consulates

● Unrated

### United States Embassy

**Address** Jl. Merdeka Selatan No. 3-5, Jakarta 10110

**Phone** (62-21) 5083 1000

**Email** jakconsul@state.gov

**Web site** <https://id.usembassy.gov/>

### United States Consulate

**Address** Jalan Hayam Wuruk 188, Denpasar, Bali 80235

**Phone** (62-361) 233 605

**Email** CABali@state.gov

### British Consulate in Bali

**Address** Jalan Tantular No 32, Renon, Denpasar, Bali 80234

**Phone** (62-21) 2356 5200

### British Embassy

**Address** Jalan Patra Kuningan Raya Blok L5-6 Jakarta 12950 Indonesia

**Phone** (62-21) 2356 5200

**Email** Jakarta.MCS@fcdo.gov.uk

**Web site** <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-jakarta>

### French Embassy

**Address** Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 20, Jakarta Pusat, 10350 Jakarta

**Phone** (62-21) 2355 8000

**Contact Form** <https://id.ambafrance.org/Hubungi-Kami>

**Web site** <https://id.ambafrance.org/-Indonesia->

### Canadian Embassy

**Address** World Trade Centre I, 6th Floor, Jalan Jend. Sudirman Kav. 29-31, Jakarta 12920

**Phone** (62-21) 2550 7800

**Email** canada.jakarta@international.gc.ca

**Web site** <https://www.international.gc.ca/country-pays/indonesia-indonesie/jakarta.aspx?lang=eng>

### Australian Embassy

**Address** Jalan Patra Kuningan Raya Kav. 1-4, Jakarta Selatan 12950

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**Phone** (62-21) 2550 5555

**Email** public-affairs-jakt@dfat.gov.au

**Web site** <https://www.indonesia.embassy.gov.au>

#### German Embassy

**Address** Jalan MH Thamrin No. 1, Jakarta 10310

**Phone** +62 21 3985 5000

**Email** <https://jakarta.diplo.de/id-en/01-Botschaft-en/contact>

**Web site** <https://jakarta.diplo.de/id-en>

#### United States Consulate General

**Address** Jl. Citra Raya Niaga No. 2, Surabaya, Indonesia 60217

**Phone** (62-31) 297 5300

**Email** support-indonesia@ustraveldocs.com

**Web site** <https://id.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/surabaya/>

#### Entry/Exit

Unrated

Travelers can obtain specific information about visas and other entry-exit requirements at: <https://entry-exit.crisis24horizon.com/>.

#### Restricted Areas

- Access to certain parts of Papua may be restricted or require special permits due to security concerns.
- Additional travel restrictions may be imposed with little or no notice in response to security incidents, civil unrest, or natural disasters.

#### Additional Considerations

- A passport must generally be valid for at least six months beyond the date of arrival.
- Visitors must comply with visa conditions and long-term stay registration requirements.
- Overstaying a visa can result in fines, detention, deportation, and future entry restrictions.
- Departure taxes are generally included in the price of an airline ticket.
- Customs authorities strictly enforce regulations on narcotics, controlled medications, currency declarations, and certain restricted goods.

#### Pre-Departure

Unrated

- Review the security, health, and logistical risks associated with your itinerary and familiarize yourself with the local operating environment before you travel.
- Expect significant variation in medical capability between major cities and remote areas. Carry an adequate supply of required medications, retain relevant medical information, and identify available medical support options at your destination.

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- Arrange appropriate travel insurance that includes coverage for medical treatment and emergency evacuation. Understand applicable contingency and emergency procedures before departure.
  - Prepare for natural hazards such as earthquakes and volcanic activity, which may disrupt transport and infrastructure. Familiarize yourself with local emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and alternative transport options.
  - Keep copies of important travel and identification documents separate from the originals. Maintain easy access to accommodation details, emergency contacts, and local support information.
  - Share your itinerary with a trusted contact and monitor local authority updates that may affect your travel plans.

## On Arrival

● Unrated

- Proceed through arrivals promptly and leave the airport as soon as practicable after completing entry formalities.
- Identify evacuation areas, evacuation routes, open spaces, and nearby facilities such as community halls and convenience stores.

## In Transit

● Unrated

- Use vetted transport providers and, where feasible, appropriate low-profile vehicles. Engage an executive protection provider or a security coordinator when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Pre-book transport where possible to allow routes to be assessed in advance. Confirm destination arrangements before departure and follow the planned itinerary unless operational requirements change.
- Carry only essential valuables and avoid displaying high-value items in public.
- Vary routes and travel times where practicable, and minimize non-essential road travel after dark where risk conditions warrant it.

## At Your Hotel

● Unrated

- Select a reputable hotel that meets international safety and security standards and aligns with your risk assessment and itinerary requirements. Where possible, avoid properties hosting large high-profile events that may increase local disruption. Consider the surrounding area in relation to known or recurring civil unrest, demonstrations, or other local security factors.
- On arrival, confirm your transport arrangement remains on site until you complete check-in. When departing, ensure your transport provider remains available until your onward travel is confirmed.
- Request rooms on lower- to mid-level floors where appropriate (typically floors 2–6 in many properties), and select rooms away from main entrances, lifts, and high-traffic public areas. Avoid rooms with unsecured external access points where feasible.
- Lock your room door at all times and use available security features such as deadbolts, chains, or door viewers. Verify the identity of any visitor before opening the door, and meet unknown visitors in public hotel areas such as the lobby rather than in your room.
- Monitor airline schedules and travel updates as needed, and stay aware of relevant local information, including environmental or seismic alerts that may affect transport or safety conditions.

## In the Street

● Unrated

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- Avoid walking alone after dark, especially in unfamiliar or low-traffic areas.
  - Be aware of local laws and cultural expectations, which vary by region. In Aceh province, local regulations based on Sharia law apply, and same-sex sexual activity is prohibited. Assess local legal context and exercise discretion regarding personal behavior and public displays of affection.
  - Respect local laws and customs at all times. Comply with restrictions on photographing government buildings, military facilities, or other sensitive infrastructure where applicable.
  - Avoid demonstrations, protests, and rallies, and move away from areas where crowds or security activity are present. During periods of heightened tension, avoid locations associated with public gatherings or previous incidents.
  - Maintain a low profile, avoid involvement in local political discussions, and refrain from engaging in publicly sensitive topics.
  - Monitor official Indonesian hazard and emergency information sources, including BMKG (Indonesia's Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency), MAGMA (a volcanic and geological hazard information platform), BNPB (Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority), and VONA (Volcano Observatory Notice for Aviation, which provides alerts on volcanic activity affecting aviation and safety), where relevant.
  - Avoid displaying valuables in public and take steps to secure cash, cards, and personal belongings. Use discretion when accessing ATMs or making card payments.
  - Keep a charged mobile phone with relevant emergency contacts saved, and carry identification and any necessary medical information when you're on the move.
  - Maintain awareness of surroundings, avoid dimly lit or isolated areas after dark, and take care in crowded environments where opportunistic theft may occur.
  - Avoid engaging with verbal provocation or attempts to draw you into conflict, and avoid confrontational responses in public settings.

## Culture

Unrated

### Standard Hours of Operation

Business: Monday-Friday, 0900-1700

Government: Monday-Friday, 0800-1600

Banking: Monday-Friday, 0800-1500

Business attire is generally formal to semi-formal, depending on the sector, with conservative dress expected in more traditional or government settings. Men typically wear collared shirts and trousers, often with a tie or a lightweight suit in formal environments. Women generally wear modest business attire such as suits, dresses, or long skirts.

Meetings are typically scheduled in advance and may run longer than planned, often including informal conversation before formal discussion begins. Punctuality is generally expected in formal settings, though flexibility is common in practice. Hosts usually cover the cost of meals during business meetings held in restaurants.

Appointments may be scheduled around the five daily Islamic prayer times (Fajr, Dhuhr, Asr, Maghrib, and Isha), particularly in government or more conservative contexts.

Bahasa Indonesia is the primary business language, with English widely used in international business environments. Basic Indonesian phrases are appreciated but not required.

Business cards are widely used and should be presented respectfully, often with the right hand or both hands. Formal titles such as “Bapak” (Mr./Sir) and “Ibu” (Mrs./Madam) are used until invited to use first names.

Handshakes are a common form of greeting in business settings. Men typically wait for women to initiate a handshake. Some individuals may prefer a nod or a slight bow, depending on personal or cultural preference.

Business interactions are generally relationship-oriented and polite, with indirect communication sometimes used to maintain harmony. Alcohol is not commonly included in business meetings in more conservative contexts, although practices vary by industry and region.

## Gestures

● Unrated

Business cards are widely used and are presented with both hands.

When beginning a meeting, shake hands with everyone present. Men should wait for women to extend their hand for a handshake. When departing, shake hands with everyone at the meeting again.

Use indirect communication and a more formal tone when speaking with Indonesians. Eye contact is generally moderate rather than prolonged or overly intense in business settings. When addressing someone at a meeting, use their title and last name until invited to do otherwise.

Avoid the following gestures or behaviors that may be considered inappropriate or disrespectful in Indonesian cultural contexts:

- Pointing directly at people with the index finger, the thumb, or an open hand is often preferred if indicating direction.
- Public displays of affection in professional or formal settings.
- Touching someone’s head is considered sensitive in many Indonesian cultural and religious contexts.
- Placing hands on the hips can be interpreted as confrontational or aggressive body language.
- Showing the soles of your feet or shoes toward others when sitting is generally considered impolite.

## Religions

● Unrated

Islam 86–87%; Protestantism 7%; Roman Catholicism 3%; Hinduism 1.5–2%; Others, including Buddhism and Confucianism, 1% or less

## Ethnicities

● Unrated

Javanese 40%; Sundanese 16%; Others, including Malay, Batak, Madurese, Betawi, Minangkabau, Buginese, Bantenese, Banjarese, Balinese, Acehnese, Dayak, Sasak and Chinese, 44%

## Significant Dates

● Unrated

# 2026 Significant Dates

|                 |                                                |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Jan. 1          | New Year's Day                                 |
| Jan. 16         | Isra Miraj (Ascension Day of Prophet Muhammad) |
| Feb. 16-17      | Chinese New Year                               |
| Feb. 20         | Beginning of Ramadan (Tentative)               |
| Mar. 18-19      | Nyepi (Balinese Day of Silence)                |
| March 20, 23-24 | Lebaran Holiday                                |
| March 21-22     | Hari Raya Idul Fitri                           |
| April 3         | Good Friday                                    |
| April 5         | Easter Sunday                                  |
| May 1           | Labor Day                                      |
| May 14-15       | Ascension Day of Jesus Christ                  |
| May 27-28       | Idul Adha (Tentative)                          |
| May 31          | Waisak Day                                     |
| June 1          | Pancasila Day                                  |
| June 16         | Islamic New Year/Muharram (Tentative)          |
| Aug. 17         | Independence Day                               |
| Aug. 25         | Prophet Muhammad's Birthday                    |
| Dec. 24-25      | Christmas holiday                              |

## Financial

Unrated

Financial systems can vary significantly across Indonesia. Acceptance of cash, debit, and credit cards varies by location, with cash remaining widely used, particularly outside major urban centers and in smaller establishments. Card payment infrastructure is generally more available in larger cities and international hotels.

Banks and authorized money changers typically provide exchange services at official rates. While import and export of both local and foreign currency is permitted, amounts should not exceed the sum declared on arrival, where declaration is required.

## Currency

Unrated

### Currency Name/Code

The official currency of Indonesia is the Indonesian rupiah (IDR), denoted locally as "Rp". One rupiah is subdivided into 100 sen, although sen denominations are no longer in practical circulation due to inflation.

### Currency Convertibility

Licensed money changers (Pedagang Valuta Asing Berizin) and international ATMs generally offer the most competitive exchange rates. Banks are widely available but may charge higher fees and offer less favorable rates. Unlicensed or informal money changers may be present in tourist areas, but carry a higher risk.

There is no general restriction on importing or exporting foreign currency, but cash exceeding IDR 100,000,000 (approximately USD 6,200) or equivalent must be declared to customs; failure to do so may result in penalties.

## Credit Card

Unrated

Major credit cards are generally accepted in larger cities, hotels, and higher-end establishments, but in smaller towns, local shops, and some restaurants, they may not be accepted. Travelers should use cash for everyday transactions outside major urban centers.

### Taxes and Tipping

● Unrated

Tipping is not customary for hotel staff, restaurant wait staff, or taxi drivers, as service charges are often included on the bill. If a service charge does not appear, travelers may add a tip of around 10 percent.

### Bank and ATM

● Unrated

#### ATM Availability

Automated teller machines are widely available at banks and in commercial areas. Travelers should use ATMs located in secure, well-lit locations, preferably inside banks, hotels, or other supervised premises.

#### Bank Availability

Banks generally operate Monday through Saturday, 08:00–14:00. Banks permit cash advances on major credit cards issued by foreign institutions.

### LGBTQ Security

4.00 - High

The overall threat environment to the LGBTQ community in Indonesia is high. Indonesian authorities regularly enforce strict anti-LGBTQ laws, and Indonesian society is generally intolerant of the LGBTQ community. While there are no national laws explicitly criminalizing same-sex sexual acts, authorities utilize other laws to target LGBTQ individuals, such as a criminal code introduced in 2022 that bans all forms of extramarital sex and cohabitation. There is a small but salient group of pro-LGBTQ supporters active in the country.

### LGBTQ Legal Environment

● 4.00

The legal environment in Indonesia poses a high threat to the LGBTQ community. While there are no national laws explicitly criminalizing same-sex sexual acts, same-sex sexual acts and unions are explicitly criminalized in areas of the country where Sharia law is in effect, such as Aceh and South Sumatra province. In addition, Pariaman City in West Sumatra has a bylaw that prohibits any “acts that are considered LGBT.” In December 2022, the Indonesian Parliament passed a new criminal code that bans adultery as well as sex and cohabitation outside of marriage. Since the country does not permit same-sex unions or marriage, the prohibitions outlined in the new criminal code are almost certain to further restrict LGBTQ relationships despite the absence of an explicit national law. The new law is set to take effect as of 2025; however, while the law technically extends to both Indonesian and foreign nationals, the deputy justice minister stated that tourists will not be prosecuted under this law. However, LGBTQ rights activists are concerned that police may act on anonymous complaints to investigate cohabiting same-sex couples, and individuals convicted could face up to one year in prison. The law does not protect LGBTQ individuals from discrimination in healthcare, employment, housing, recreation, and educational services. Transgender individuals may change their gender on legal documents after undergoing full gender-affirming surgery, which requires a judge’s approval. Once their gender marker has changed, they may marry an individual of the opposite gender. However, non-binary gender markers are not available. LGBTQ individuals may adopt children as a single parent, but joint adoption is restricted to heterosexual married couples. The government frequently bans content that mentions LGBTQ-related terms. In May 2024, the government announced it would revise the 2002 broadcasting law that would further censor any LGBTQ-related content.

### LGBTQ Enforcement

● 4.00

The enforcement environment poses a high threat as authorities are highly likely to enforce laws targeting the LGBTQ community. Authorities

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actively enforce punishments for individuals engaging in same-sex sexual acts, which include caning, fines, and imprisonment. On Dec. 2, 2022, the Indonesian military discharged two male soldiers and sentenced them to seven months imprisonment for engaging in same-sex sexual acts, which the military explicitly prohibits. In January 2021, officials imposed a sentence of 77 cane blows each on two men after a vigilante group allegedly caught them engaging in same-sex sexual acts. In addition to enforcing anti-LGBTQ laws, authorities also use other laws to target LGBTQ individuals. This includes the Pornography Law (2008) that punishes any individual engaging in “indecent acts.” In August 2020, officials in Jakarta enforced the Pornography Law to arrest and prosecute nine men who were part of a larger group detained in a police raid of a party that allegedly included LGBTQ individuals.

### LGBTQ Social Environment

● 4.00

Indonesia's social environment poses a high threat to the LGBTQ community. Although Indonesia is not officially an Islamic state, it has a large Muslim population, with 87 percent identifying as such. Sharia law holds substantial influence over social attitudes. Politicians and authorities express anti-LGBTQ views openly, and allegations of police harassment toward LGBTQ individuals are common. In August 2022, a Peruvian transgender man died after consuming drugs in his possession while in police custody. Although authorities claimed that the individual was arrested for possession of drugs and drug paraphernalia, the individual's spouse alleged that the Indonesian police were motivated by anti-LGBTQ bias when conducting the arrest. Local advocacy groups are active country-wide, but their operations and influence are limited. LGBTQ activist groups canceled 'ASEAN Queer Advocacy Week' scheduled in July 2023 in Jakarta after receiving security threats. The province of Bali is generally considered a safe travel destination for the LGBTQ community, and there are several LGBTQ-friendly bars, resorts, and restaurants on the island. Anti-LGBTQ sentiment is present not only in public spheres but is also increasing on online platforms, making the LGBTQ community more vulnerable to harassment without any legal protection. For example, in March 2021, LGBTQ activists were targeted through online advertisements for Islamic 'rugyah' treatment. This conversion therapy includes extreme methods such as rape and exorcisms to change an individual's gender identity or sexual orientation. LGBTQ rights advocates remain concerned that more individuals will be targeted using social media platforms.

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**Active Alerts**

No Alerts

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